acd by the Governor of that State that the General Government had bened the decree taking into its own hands the superintendence of the property of the Church, informing him at the same time who the Superintendent was, and that he, the who the Superint number was and that the Bishop, must deliver over that property to him. The Bishop, in his answer, protested, suggested the possibility of excommunication, and said that he should give orders to all the prelates and priests the should give orders to all the prelates and priests. in his diocese not to resist compliance with the said decree by means of physical force, but to discovery and protest exainst when waited upon to de obey and protest exainst when waited upon to de obey and protest against when waited upon to de-hver up the property of the Church in their re-spective districts. The Bishop was also called upon by the Superintendent, named by the Gor-ernment, for the registers, account books, &c., in the said Bishop's keeping, in relation to this property, but his Reverence refused to see this property, but his Reverence refused to see this property, but his Reverence refused to see this even tocked his doors to keep him out. The Euperintendent, however, forced the locks and Superintendent, however, forced the locks and entered the house, but the Hishop still refused to entered the house, but the Hishop still refused to give him his books. There was considerable ex-citement in Fuebla on this occasion; a guard was erdered out and patroled the streets at night, but erdered out and patroled the streets at night, but so lar quiet prevails there, and probably will prevail for some time to come. The seizure of the church property by the Government, I have not much doubt, will eventually lead to serious conscquences, and it will have to show itself imbecile, or overcome a resistance which knows no

The decree of the Governor of Puebla regulating e general one for taking possession of this propvides for the infliction of severe penalties on all who resist the delivery of this property into the bands of the Superintendents appointed to receive it. This decree provides that all the authorities of Pucbla, Vera Cruz and Territorial Department of Jecala, shall assist the Superintendents in alty of losing their offices. The said Superintendents have authority to cite the respective authorities of the Church to appear before them authorities of the Church to appear before them with all their books, accounts, &c., relating to the Church property under their charge, and the decree provides that those who refuse to obey are to be committed to prison and immediately tried for disobedience, and if found guilty, to be sentenced to from two to six years hard labor on the public works. A monthly balance sheet, showing the state of the monthly balance sheet. ing the state of this property, is to be presented to the Government. All persons who have prop-erty belonging to the church in their possession are to give notice of the same to the Government, and an exact account of it to the Superintendents, upder the penalty of from two to six years on the public works. All who oppose the decree are to be considered as conspirators and tried as such, and are subject to the same penalty as above men-tioned. All who criticise or question the legality of the decree, or directly or indirectly oppose it, are also to be considered as conspirators; any person put into practice any means of disturb-ing the public order on account of said decree, he to suffer the penalty of death.

The Governor of Puebla has turned all the em

ployees of that State who joined Haro in the late insurrection out of office. The same functionary has himself resigned the post of Governor on account of ill health, and General Traconis has been appointed in his stead. The latter now holds the offices both of Commander-General and Governor

of that taste.
The Curate of Zacapoaxtla, one of the principals concerned with Haro y Tamariz has escaped into the State of Michoacan, and is endeavoring to into the Ntate of Michoacan, and is chicaronia of the Cause an insurrection there against the Government. There have been several conspiracies discovered there lately, together with stores of arms and ammunition concealed in convents; and there has been even an outbreak or two, but nothing se-

rious has resulted from them.

A conspiracy was also on foot here to upset the Government lately, but it was discovered in time Government lately, but it was discovered in time to prevent any evil consequences. It was the intention, it appears, to have risen on the 18th ult. during the time of the procession on Holy Tuesday, and to have delivered the city over to pillage, but this design was frustrated. Seventy six military officers have been arrested and committed to prisen suspected to have been deeply concerned in this horrible plot. They, however, streamously deny any knowledge of the matter. The affair is to be fully investigated.

Robbers abound throughout the country and in this city. Not long since a party of wagons were

this city. Not long since a party of wagons were attacked in the vicinity of Zacatecas, and robbed attacked in the vicinity of Zacatecas, and robbed of fifteen bales of goods. In this city a doctor was attacked by a party of five men, beaten and wounded, and robbed of his horse and all he had about his person. He had been to visit a patient, who had also been wounded by robbers in the immediate vicinity of this city a few days previous.

Señor Degollado, Governor of the State of Jalisco, it is reported, has resigned his office, and S. Angúlo has been appointed in his place.

A couple of days ago the President distributed herees hades to the afficers and troops who

A couple of days ago the President distributed honorary badges to the officers and troops who served in the late campaign against Haro y Tamariz, on which occasion a grand banquet was given in the "Alameda," and numerous patriotic

Senor la Llave has obtained leave of absence from the Governorship of Vera Cruz to recruit his

The conduct of Vidaurri, in uniting the States of Nuevo-Leon and Coahuila, and leaving out of this union the towns of Saltillo and Ramon Arispe, is severely commented upon by all the Press throughout the country. Vidaurri, in addition to that act, does aught else he considers for the benefit of his troops and the State he commands. He lately issued a decree by virtue of which all the merchants of Mouterey are obliged to pay the thirds of their duties in cash there on the arrival

thirds of their duties in cash there on the arrival of their goods. This, he says, is done because his troops are in want of the necessaries of life, and because he is mashle to borrow a solitary dollar of those mercha win or others to supply them.

Gaudars, the Governor of Senora, has also taken upon himself to do as he pleases by virtue of the organic law of that State (all general laws being set aside) He lately issued a decree suppressing the offices for the collection of imposts, establishing in the place of the same five interior customhouses, appointing selicers, naming their salaries. ouses, appointing efficers, naming their salaries, c. In a word, her is now supreme Dictator there. I send you a portice of a paragraph from a lead-ing article lately published in the Siglo, commenting upon the present state of things, though the same has already been communicated to you substantially, in my previous letters. It is as fellows:

stantially, in my previous letters. It is as fellowes:

"In Senora, Gaudara continues in the Government after having resigned his post, and will not give possession to the Governor and Commandant General appointed by the President, availing himself, to do so, of popular commotions ardered for the purpose, and disposes of all the general reventues. In Jalico, the effect of the law recently and to be compiled with. In Chinashua the Governor orders the continuance of the tobacco memopoly, notwithstanding the decree declaring the cultivation, manufacture and sale of tobacco to be see. In Luevo Leon, Vidaurri arrogates powers to kimself that the Congress alone can possess; decrees the incorporation of Coabulla and Nuevo Leon into one State, leaving Saltillo and Ramon Arispe in an unsettled and exceptional condition; he interferes in the affairs of the other States and refuses to recognize the general tariff. In Durango it was necessary for Mr. Bancena to publish the law relating to the privileges of the clergy and sciliatry, after many months of vaciliation on the part of his produces of the product of the maritime Custom House without excepting the funds destined for the payment of the foreign debt."

The same paper adds that "upon" such acts as "these comment is unnecessary." And I consider this simple relation sufficient 'o show you the condition of things generally here; but a minute detail, which I have long hoped to g, 've, would astonish you indeed.

I learn that Uraga, the late insurrec, longry chief, is now in confinement on Caballos Isla. d. in the Pacific, and that most of his officers and a en are at labor on the public works at Acapulco.

are at labor on the public works at Acapulco.

Gen. Vega, the principal representative of the old gold lace military tyranny, has petitioned the Government to pardon those lately concerned in the late rebellion of Haroy Tamariz. His language is so much after the fashion of his late master, the Dieter. Sant. down upon himself the opprobrium of most sensi-ble people and the severest criticisms of the Press.

NEW-GRANADA.

FIGHTING AT PANAMA. "The following is a private letter from one of the cabin passes, gers of the illinois to one of our reporters, detailing the scenes

of which to we so eye witness; ON BOARD OF STEAMSHIP J. L. STEPHENS, ON BOARD OF STRANDAY, Wednesday, April 16, 1856 {
Thave thought that a few lines upon the horrid affair of the 15th, at Panama, from an eye witness, might not be uninteresting, so, without further pre-face, it occurred thus: It was commenced by a few drunken rowdies at a saloon, or public house, called the Eagle. A man, named Jack, refered to pay for his drink, and after biting several melons, would not pay for them either; but when asked for pay, threatened to shoot the "Jamaca," or native woman, to whom they belonged. The natives attacked the Americans in the Engle indiscriminately, sparing neither men, women nor children. The house was soon riddled with stones and bullets, and completely wrecked. Then they attacked the Ocean House, the it mates of which had previously closed the doors and windows. At this time I stood in the ticket office, and could observe their proceedings; the natives would such up to the house, fire up the stairway, and into the windows, and then retire under cover, and re-

windows. At this time I stood in the ticket office, and could observe their proceedings; the natives would wish up to the boxee, fire up the stairway, and into the windows, and then retire under cover, and reload, yelling as only these natives can yell. While in Minicrota. I have bad, very often, chances of hearing some tall Indian yelling; but, in my opinion, these demons can out yell all other yellers. The majority of the people in the Ocean House were in the second story. Many of them were killed and wounded. Those who excepted, jumped from the upper windows. After pretty nearly destroying this house, they next attacked the Ticket-office and Depot, where were some twelve or fifteen hundred passequers getting their tickets registered. With very few exceptions, we were unarmed. Confusion reigned here; the cries and screams of women and chieren, the yells of the devils outside, and the reports of their musketry still ring in my ears. During a brief calm, I succeeded in reaching the ferry beat, which was to convey us to the J. I. Stephens. On passing out of the depot, I overtook a woman carrying her buggage baggage; I took hold to assist her, for she would not let it go out of her bands, when a stray ball struck her in the foot, wounding her slightly. She finally reached the ferry-boat by slowly limping along. We passed, on our way thither, groups of natives; but they did not nolest us. Perhaps my own safety was owing to my essisting the woman. The ferry-boat was crowded thickly, fore and aft, on the upper and lower decks. Here the heat was oppressive, and many of the passengers were groaning and praying, and others giving vent to their distress by impot nt maledictions. Under the management of the railroad officers, among whom was Mr. Brush, we succeeded in getting a lighter alongside of the ferry-boat. Many passengers were put upon the lighter, and when the tide rose we got affoot. Recollect, this affair commenced about five in the affernous have here belief to the morning they have been bringing wounded men,

think, however, the Passengers who have just come on board report that the Americans are being hunted down this forenoon. I have written this in haste, as the n-ails are closing. I am in good health, and have escaped without injury, save a scratch on my hand. CHARLES A. GATES. HAYTI.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE-SPEECH

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

By the arrival of the Tennessee at this port we have received files of Haytian papers up to April 14. The only news of interest is the meeting of the Legislature of Hayti, which was opened by the Emperor on the 9th ult., with customary pomp.

The Emperor, by an imperial ordinance, has created two new orders of nobility. The ordinance in question, together with the Emperor's speech to the Legislature, we translate from the Moniteur:

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR SOULOUQUE AT THE OPEN-

G OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE HATTIAN LEGIS-

Always come with pieasure to proceed in person to open your sessions.

My Ministers will submit to you a statement of the internal as well as of external affairs of the Empire.

I can dispense, then, with taking up your time by dwelling upon the contents of that statement. I will only say, that my relations with the foreign powers represented at Hayti are on an amicable footing.

Meastres will be presented for your sanston—and in this respect I am sure of your support, knowing, as I do, your zeal for the interests of the Commonwealth.

1 declare opened the Fifth Session, which will not perhaps, be the last one, of your Legislature.
Long live National Representation!
Long live Liberty!
Long live Liberty!

ORDINANCE.

Faustin the First, by the Grace of God and the Constitutional
Law of the State Emperor of Hayti, to all present and to

Faustin the First, by the Grace of God and the Constitutional Law of the State Emperor of Hayi, to all present and to come, one exists.

Desirous of offering to religion a shining testimony of our profound gratitude for all the blessings it has pleased Divine Providence to shower upon the Empire and upon us; desirous, too, of recompensing by means entirely special the service and fidelity of our troops, as well as civil services and virtues; for these reasons, we have created, instituted and set up, and by these presents do create, instituted and set up, two Orders, under the names of Sainte Marie Madeleine and Sainte Anne, and under the following forms, statutes, ordinances and regulations:

ARTICLE 1. We declare ourselves sovereign had, grand master and founder of the said Orders. Our will is that the Grand Mastership of these Orders shall be united and incorporate them, with our arown, without its ever being in the power of our selves or successors to separate them therefrom for any cause or upon any pretext whatever.

ART. 2. These Orders are composed of chevaliers, commanders and grand crosses.

ART 3. The number of the chevaliers is unlimited—that of

Akr. 2. These Orders are composed of chevaliers, commanders and grand crosses.

Akr. 3. The number of the chevaliers is unlimited—that of the commanders is fixed at 120 for both Orders, and that of the grand crosses at both, likewise for the two Orders.

Akr. 4. The decoration of the Order of St. Marie Maleidine is a cross of six double rays, enumbed atternately with grid and energie, surmounted with an importal cowm, and having at the center a metaliling, on which is represented on one side the image of 6t. Maddelne in gold on a background of energie, with this devices "Line Seu!" (Gold Alone) and on the other the efficy of the Emperor, with this legislat: "Faustic letting and the complex of the Compl

"Jandarier, 1856."
ART E. The cross of St. Ame consists of an oval star of eight points, enameled with preside and surmounted by an imperial crown in the center the image of St. Anne in gold on a blue ground, with this device: "Jespes en ele!" (Pape in her); on the reverse an A. crowned and surmounted with a flaming heart of gold on a blue field, surrounded by a white apail, on which are written in letters of gold these wasts: "Pour IE supercur et la Patrie".

Are written in retreated as a construction of St. Makeleine is of gold, and is composed of the letter M surmounted by a dission as crued with pearls, and by a dove ensured with guestes placed alternately.

That of St. Anne is also of gold. It is composed of a cross of four branches advaned with pearls, and of flaming hearts overlied with a strength of the strength

7. The ribbon of the Order of St. Madeleine is of watered

Aur. 7. The ribbon of the Order of St. Marleisine is of watered green, with a narrow horder of white; that of St. Anne is white bordered with bine.

Aur. 5. The chevaliers of the said Order wear the cross in the button-hole of the coat; the commanders wear it attached to a ribbon of medium width and siung over the shoulder; the grand crosses wear a broad ribbon passing from the right shoulder to the left side, below which is attached the grand open.

Aur. 9. The grand crosses wear an the right side of the coat the cross in embroidery of silver; the commanders wear it of a diameter less than that of the grand crosses.

Aur. 10. The crosses are of silver for the chevaliers, and of sold for the commanders and grand crosses.

Aur. 11. No one can sittain a superior grade in the said Orders without having passed through the grade of simple chevaler.

her.
Ann. 12. The administration of the Imperial Orders of St. Marie Madeleine and St. Anne, is confided to the Minister of the Interior, in concert with the Emperor.
Ann. 13. The Mambers of the said Orders take, on their knees, the cent of sidelity to the Emperor, and of obedience to the constitution and lawsof the Emprey.
Ann. 14. It being our intention to honor, as far as lies in our pew M, the said Orders of St. Marie Madeleine and St. Anne, all the M, ambers of the said Orders who are not on service, or who are not detained by other lawful hinderance, are bound to approach only Imperial perrom every year, on the amiversary day of these in this to expourpany us to hear the mass that will be celebrated out These days in order to ask of God that it should

please him to scatter to hely blessings upon the large printed and published.

ART. 15. The resent ordinance shall be printed and published, and our Ministera are charged with its execution.

Given at our Imperial palence of Port au Prince the 31st of March, 1856, the 53d year of independence, and FAUSTIN.

[Evening Post.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE DEATH OF THE HON OGDEN HOFFMAN. THE BAR.

At an informal meeting of the Bar, inthe Cham-bers of the Supreme Court, A. L. Jondan took the Chair, and A. H WALLIS was chosen Secretary.

JOSEPH BLUNT then moved the appointment committee to call a general meeting of the Bar in the acter and abilities of the late Ogden Hoffman, and their regret at his sudden decease. Mr. Blews accom-panied this motion with a few remarks, alluding to the leading points in Mr. Hoffman's career, and to the many ways in which both the profession and the com-munity would feel his less.

The Committee was then selected. It consists of

The Committee was then selected. It consists of Mr. A. L. Jordan, appointed by the meeting, of which he was Chairman, and of Messrs. Joseph Blunt, J. W. Educods, F. B. Catting, C. O Conor, and Daniel Lord, appointed by the Chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

It being vacation week, many of the courts are not in session, but in those which are, the usual forms of respect to the memory of the deceased were observed. In the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judges Roosevelt and Clerke, Mr. Curriso moved an adjournment, as a testimony to the memory of deceased, and Mr. O'Coxon seconded the motion. The remarks of both gentlemen were very brief, and little more than

formal.

Judge Roosevelt, in accoding to the motion, said but a few words, suggesting that there would be a further opportunity for a full expression of the feelings of both bench and bar. He alluded to the deceased as the elequent member of the bar, as eminent for his occial as for his intellectual qualities, and equally respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Levi S. Chatfield, ex-Attorney-General, then moved that a committee of three be appointed to make the proper entry in the minutes, but withdrew this proposition, on suggestion, and left the matter in the hands of the Court, which then adjourned sine die, i being the last day of the term.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, Mr. D. Lord moved, and Mr. R. S. Vas Winkle seconded, the motion for an adjornment.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, Mr. D. Lorn moved, and Mr. R. S. Vas Winkle seconded, the motion for an adjornment.

Jinge Davies, in reply made the following remarks:
The Court has received with profound sensation the announcement just made. Ogden Hoffman has been distinguished in the legislative and judicial history of his native State for the last thirty years. As a member of the Legislature, which enacted the revision of our statute law prior to 1830, be rendered much efficient and valuable aid in producing that great work of reference. The legislative preceedings show that to him we are indebted for many valuable suggestions in perfecting that admirable system, and that he gave to it his carnest attention and prof-scional learning. As a R-presentative in the Congress of the United States from this commercial emporium he held a high position, and his needdous voice and unrivalled cloquence never failed to calm the turbulence of the House and command its profound and earnest attention. But his great triumphs were at the bar, and there, it is no disparagement to others to say, that he was unequalled. Who hamong us has not listened with admiration to his unrivaled efforts, his surpassing command of language, and the outbursts of eloquence, which soften have cerried away all hearts captive? Who has not witnessed the delight and fascination with which crowds have hung upon his every word, and surrendered themselves to his control. To the Courts—who have been so often instructed by his learning; gratified and entertained by the beauty of his diction and the extent of his penetration; entranced by his eloquence; and whose labors have been lightlearning; gratified and entertained by the beauty of his diction and the extent of his penetration; entranced by his eloquence; and whose labors have been lightened by the amenity and courtesy of his manners—his less is irreparable. It may be hoped that the influence of his example will be felt by those who may occupy the place made vacant by this sudden and most unexpected becavement. This is not the fitting occasion to pronounce his eulogy. An opportunity will be presented to the Bar and the Courts to testify their deep sense of the loss they have sustained; and, as a mark of respect to the deceased, this Court will now adjourn, and direct the proper entry to be made on its minutes.

In the United States District Court, the motion to

journ, and direct the proper entry to be made on its minutes.

In the United States District Court, the motion to adjourn was made by Assistant District-Attorney Joachimssen, and seconded by Mr. Burdett, who was followed by Mr. McKeon, who said:

I rise to solicit from this Court a suspension of its proceedings. The Angel of Death is in our midst, and one of the most gifted of those who minister before the alians of the law is stricken down. Ogden Hoffman is no more. Yesterday he died at his residence in this city. It is not my purpose at the present time to speak in lengthened enlogy of the deceased. His associates at the bar will, on a more fitting occasion, give expression to those feelings of deep regret which pervade as well the bench as that bar of which he was the most conspicuous ornament. By birth he was a New-Yorker, and one of whom New-York had reason to be proud. Even while yet a boy he entered the New-lorker, and one of whom New-York had reason to be proud. Even while yet a boy he entered the naval service of the United States as a midshipman, under the chivalite Decatur, during the war between Great Britain and the United States. He was on board of the President when she was captured by a superior British force off Long Island. He also served with the same officer in the Mediterranean. His narrative of of the President when she was captured by a superior British force off Long Island. He also served with the same officer in the Mediterranean. His narrative of his connection with the navy, intoned in his own peculiarly mellifluous voice, in language which none but himself could command, was in fact the truth of history tobed in the habiliments of postry. His regrets over the capture of the frigate President, within sight of his own native land, would at once recall to the classic mind the lament of Cicero over the capture by Corsairs of the little Roman fleet commanded by a Cossul, at Ossia, almost within sight of imperial Rome. The war having closed, he returned to his native State to study law. Under the guidance of his father, who held a distinguished position at the bar, he pursued his studies, and with such success that shortly after his admission to the bar he became the prosecuting officer of the County of Orange, in this State. He returned to this city, as a theater more worthy of his commanding talents. At once his fellow citizens elected him to the Legislature of this State, where, as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, he assisted in the adoption of the Revised Statutes. To him may be ascribed, without derogation to the high claims of others, that to him chiefly are we indebted for the adoption of that part of our statutes which refers to the criminal code, and which, I may say, is a monument of the philosophy of criminal law. On his return to his constituents, he was was appointed by the Common Council of this city, which philosophy of criminal law. On his return to his constituents, he was was appointed by the Common Council of this city District-Attorney of this city, which office be held from 1829 to 1835. In 1836 he was elected to the Congress of the United States, where he remained, having been reflected, until 1840. On Ger. Harrison's assuming the administration of the Government, Mr. Hoffman was appointed District-Atterney of the United States for this district, which position he occupied until a change of the Administration. position be occupied until a change of the Administra-tion by the checken of President Polk. The last pub-ic office which he held was that of Attorney-General position be occupied antil a change of the public office which he held was that of Attorney-General of this State, from which he retired on the 1st of January last. It seems to me proper and besitting the occasion that I, his successor in the high office which he held under the General Government, and which he filled with so much grace and power should ask your Honor to stay the ordinary course of the daily transactions of this Court. Mr. Hoffman was no ordinary man. From my boyhood, I had looked up to him as a bright light. He was many years my senior, but from the moment I became acquainted with him—now more than twenty years—it was my good fortune to enjoy his friendship. Before my entrance to the bar, the great intellectual gladistory, Emmet and Wells, had passed away. Of the former, I have often head the highest encomiums from Mr. Hoffman of the power of his cloquence. To use his own illustration: "Listening to Mr. Emmet, you "were struck with his power; he seemed like piece of "immerse machinery, moving with the greatest "regularity and smoothness, and yet as if restraining its gigantic power." Without dispargement to his compaces, it may be said Mr. Hoffman was the only orator at this bar. When I refer to eloquence, I appeal to the standard erected by the great Roman orator himself. He had the power to rommand affention, to arouse passion, to excite sympathy, to convince even unwilling minds, to sweep over the strings of the human heart with the hand of a master, avoking feelings which no common man could aronse. There was magic in even that greatest and sweetest of instruments, the human voice—a witchery in his sincerity of manner—a facility of utterance of the most appropriate words. With this was united a knowledge of classics, both ancient and modern, by none surpassed. His legal crudinion was laid deep in the fa undations of great elemental traths. It may be said of han—to borrow the idea of one who combined the philo caby of law with sagacious statesmanship—that, as a lawyer his mind was not confined within the hat, as a lawyer his mind was not confined within the hat, as a lawyer his mind was not confined within the hat, as a lawyer his mind was not confined within the hat, as a lawyer his mind was not confined within the hat, as a lawyer his mind was not confined within the hat, as a lawyer his mind was not confined within the hat, as a lawyer his mind was not confined within the hat it rose to the Jofty hights of the great principles of great national and public morally. His early life

but it rose to the jory angine or the great principles of great national and public morally. His early life fitted him for those earlies which arise out of transactions on the great deep, and which peculiarly belong to this tribunal which I now have the honor to address. If in early boyhood "his home was on the

menntain wave," here in this forum, where the Aghts and duties of those who "go down to the sea a shice" are daily discussed, he was equally at home. In crimical cases, he was infinitely the superior of ar, man at the bat. Primus inter pares—here he shood, without a compeer. Here his perfect knowledge of criminal law—his deep insight into the springs of human action—his solid sense, combined with his surpassing eloquence, gave him a position for which sone had the temerity to contend. The annals of our Courts will show that, whether as the prosecutor and vindicator of the law, on the part of the authorities of the country, or as the defender of the accused, he stands alone—the "match-less statue"—unapproached and unapproachable. In all his struggless, he never gave a rankling wound. Who can say that, though in many a well contested field, where may have been witnessed the signal ability of the most distinguished men at our bar, and on which fields Hoffman has borne a conspicuous part—who can remember the slightest feeting existing against him when the contest was over? He was the Richard Caur de Lion, riding in the hottest of the fight, cleaving down his opponents, and yet no sigh or reproach escaped the lips of even those who had been struck down by the blow of his bright battle-axe. Of Mr. Heffman's elequence, no memento will remain to give a true idea of its power. Although it belonged to the ornate school, still it was tempered with such accurate taste that even criticism itself was led captive by its influence. The imagination of brilliancy of expression which sparkled through his forensic efforts were so commingled with the treasures of sound logic and ripe learning, that they seemed to he one perfect whole—like the spray which garlands the crest of a wave, yet is still of the same element which bnoys up the ticheat argosice. But I must close. In whatever position Hoffman was placed, integrity and ability were displayed; and, also, in the language of his own favorite bard, in every office

As a man be was urbane and generous. As a man he was urbane and generous. To the young man he a ways had a word of hope and of encertagement. None but those who have known the struggles of early professional life can appreciate such kindnees, and to such his loss is irreparable. To all he bore the spirit of beneficence. The tears which fall upon the urn of such men can only find their source in the cherished memory of acts long since passed. He died as he lived, beloved by all who knew him. The suddenness of his death has appalled us all. But it brings to us a lesson. It teaches us how small are the things of this life. How fleeting.

More sola fatetur, Quanta sint hominum corn

Judge Hall then said: The sudden death of one standing in the front rank of the profession, and so eminently and justly distinguished by his kindness of heart and great abilities, cannot fail to make a deep heart and great abilities, cannot fail to make a deep impression. Sympathizing in the fullest degree with the bar, in the feeling expressed upon this occasion; and entirely concurring in the propriety of evidencing in the manner proposed, the respect entertained by the court for the deceased, I shall direct the Court to stand adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Marine Court in its several branches also adjourned on medical.

SEVENTEENTH WARD KNOW-NOTHINGS. He who would have proper ideas regarding his country's destiny, should study the institutions which control her. It is for this our reporter loves to linger with the Brethren. His experience in the Tenth Ward has satisfied him that the future of America will not be affected by the confirmation of Mr. Irving before the Board o Aldermen.

If the Seventeenth Ward Council has talent, it also has haightful subjects for discord. Its last meeting was modeled after Council No. 5. It would almost seem as though Bro. Lloyd and Bro. Ware-whose appearance in the Tenth Ward has been occasionally noticed in THE TRIBUNE-were sent down as a com mittee to see how weighty matters were handed. Their experience had its value. A real, rousing snarl can be straightened by a roaring speech, which hits no particular point or body. On this occasion Bro. Aras G. Williams did the bunkum. But to be orderly.

Bro. Tover appeared, bearing a Bible, about three inches wide and four inches long; stated that his father and mother came to America when he was young-stayed four years, then went back, remained assive a while, then came over again and cast anchor firmly; thought this showed sufficient determination to become patrons of Yankeedom, but if the brothers thought not he would further add, he had always supported the clean ticket. Bros. HAIGHT and VAN RIPER (not Van Riper of Council No. 5, but another Van Riper who belongs to our Order.) thought the explanation satisfactory, and that it made a good native born citizen of Bro. Tovey. A wicked brother wished to know if that large Bible had the Tovey genealogy, and if so where the first one got his name. Another wished the family record examined, if in that volume, to see if the name of "Old Bill Tovee" was in it. Some thought perhaps the word Tovey was a corruption for Tophet. To cut off these suggestions, and to prevent profane allusion to the volume in question, it was moved to expunge from the minutes of the Council all in regard to Bro. Tovey. Bro. WARE said that Council No 5 did not allow such a course, but that a resolution declaring the explanation satisfactory would conform to the precedent of the Tenth Ward brethren, ment was a clincher for Bro. Lloyd; he knew from experience about Council No. 5; he saw a glow of joy light up the thirty-two countenances as that never to be-fergetten fraternity was alluded to. In his prostra tion, he uttered not a word. Seeing his confusion Bro. ARAS G. WILLIAMS took the floor, and made the speech before alinded to. That speech was for Toyey. probably-though it smacked of stars and stripes, and

not a single word of " union jacks." Bro. HAIGHT felt a serious inconvenience about his chest, or lungs, or heart, or somewhere in that region, because Tux TRIBUNE had reported the Council Said some brother must have given the items; which brother, whoever he was, was a perjurer and a traitor. locked around, but seeing no one of that family present, took the allusion as a jest. He learned, however that a large sized man in an obscure corner, suppose to be a relative of Joseph Smith, the Mormon, the eye of Bro. Haight. Bro. H. declared that he and Bro. Ware were not on good terms, and hence it was not true, as stated by the reporter, that Bro. Ware come to his rescue. He alluded to some private affairs is the cause of their rupture. Our reporter refrains from stating it in full until Bro. Haight brings it before the Council in proper shape, for redress. He would further suggest that less smoke and less effluvia would come in at the keyhole and wicket if the smokers in he ante-room were limited to one cigar each, and that are to be of some smaller denomination than a "long nine." The quid system has it objections also, but o the two, he would rather be spit on than puffed-at.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. TUESDAY, April 29 .- Judge Scoville in the chair. The Secretary Judge Meros, rend translations of everal articles published in the Reveu Horticole An article upon the Cultivation of Peas states that stale manure causes peas to grow large leaves, but few flowers, and these give but few pods. The best manure for peas is the haulm. It is by this means of fertilizing the soil that Paris derives its vast supply of green peas.

Fat Stock in Olden Time. - At the Christmas' market of the year 1800, held at Smithfield, London, Mr. Westcar, of Buckinghamshire, sold an ox of the Herefordwhire breed that weighed 3,374 pounds. Some of the best pieces were soid from the butcher's stall at

prices equal to 25 cents a pound.

The year previous Mr. Westear sold twenty head of oxen at \$5,750. These are something like New-At the same market with Mr. Westear's or was a me animal, owned by a Mr. Edmonds, that weighed

fine animal, owned by a Mr. Edmonds, that weighed 2,730 pounds—of course live weight.

New French Invention—Bell Glasses.—Plates united by India Rubber cloth are made to fold up so as to occupy but little space in transportation, but what is of more importance, the cost is not a fourth that of bell glasses of same capacity.

Tomatoes Discased.—It appears that tomatoes are diseased in France—both vines and fruit turn black. A retreety has been used by dissolving two drackms of sulphate of iron in two quarts of water, with which the vines are sprinkled every few days. Where this was not used, entire crops were lost. Has the disease been observed in this country?

was not used, entire crops were lost. Has the disease been observed in this country?

Homemade Guano,—Mr. BRUCE of Canada exhibited specimens of guano made from fish, and also from also, giter-bouse offal. It is evidently highly charged with ammonia, concentrated from bulky materials, and Mr. B. (binks it can be done for a cost of \$10 a tun. He did not state the process, but said it was so simple

that any farmer could carry it on so as to save all the waste matter of the farm.

Solon Robinson speke of the value of fish, and the necessity of bringing back fartisty from the sea that we are daily washing down from the bills. He said afforts have been made to convert the wast quantities of king crabs that come on the coast of New Jersey into many.

The experiment has been eminently successful; and farmers are very anxious to obtain this new fish guano, considering it cheaper than that from Peru. Something has been done by a gentleman of Providence, R. I., in concentrating the fertilizing material of fish into a dry powder that can be kept or transported as easily as guano.

Prof. Here of Philadelphia gave his opinion somyears ago in favor of fish guano. His plan was simply to evaporate the water, and grind the fish into powder. The pian of Mr. Bruce is first to reduce the fish to a fluid state, and then add other substances and reduce it

It is a fact that cannot be controverted that farmers generally band more water than manure to their fields. Lock at the loads of manure going out of this city. What is it I Straw one part, horse dropping one part, Croton water three parts. Three fifths of the weight nothing but water, not one whit better than the water of the farmer's well, or brook running through the farm. It is beyond dispute that we are washing the farm. It is beyond dispute that we are washing the fartility of the earth into the sea. It is an attendant upon the march of civilization. First we defined the lend of trees, then leaves and leaf mold, and then the soil; all that is productive is washed away.

We are filling the sea and fatting the fish, while the carth grows barren. To the sea we must look for a restorer of earth's fertility. We must bring back what we are sending away. Fish is the most feasible source to which we can look, and all the sea-board dwellers know their value; but we cannot carry them inland, unless the water is evaporated and the remainder deodorised. And this must be by some easy, cheap process. We hope this has been discovered, as well as reducing the offal of cities into some transportable form. To the sea we must look for its restoration.

Dr. Waterneuer thought there were still all the elements of fertility in the earth that were originally created and the only difficulty was, that farmers neglected to apply them. The natural salts of the earth carried of in exported grain, compared to the whole quantity in the earth, are inappreciably small.

Mr. Tuttle replied to this argument, that however true it might be that the grain!e rocks of mountains contained the elements of fertility, the sands of New-Jersey were not benefited thereby.

A New Mill.—Mr. Thomas Blauchard of Boston, the inventor of the eccentric turning lathe, and also that very extraorcinary machine that bends ship timber out of straight sticks without breaking the grain, exhibited a model of a new grain-mill, constructed upon an entirely different

very extraorcinary machine that behas sing the grain, exhibited a model of a new grain-mill, constructed upon an entirely different principle from any other grain-mill ever invented. Although this model is upon a very small scale, it was a working model, and excited the intense admiration of all the members present. The principle upon which it acts we will attempt briefly to describe. In short, instead of grinding, it saws the grain, or whatever substance is put into the hopper.

For a handmill, steel disks, about two inches diameter, are struck out of sheet steel, with serrated edges, so as to make a notch or tooth every half-inch or inch around the edge. These disks are put upon an arbor with plates or washers between each pair, of the same thickness as the saws, till the arbor is covered about an inch in length. Another set exactly like this are placed upon another arbor, so arranged that the edges come between the saws on the other arbor—the two being geared together so as to make them revolve toward each other. These sets of plates may be continued to an indefinite length—each set being finer than the preceding.

The honce is made to discharge fast or slow by the

volve toward each other. These sets of plates may be continued to an indefinite length—each set being finer than the preceding.

The hopper is made to discharge fast or slow by the same motion of the driving crank, to suit the strength of the operator. It is also made to slide so as to bring the opening over each set of disks. Now, suppose you want to grind corn just fine enough for hominy, the hopper is set over the coarsest set of disks, and the cons run through, falling upon a shaking screen that sifts out all the finer portion. Now if you wish to grind that still finer, push the hopper forward and run the meal through again and again if you like.

As the teeth never can touch each other, so as to wear off dull by the grinding operation, like the coat iron mills or burr stones, they will continue sharp until worn out by the grain itself, which they have failed to do m six months' use. As before remarked, the grain is not ground; it is cut up by these little circular eaws, and whatever comes in contact with them is reduced to saw dust, either coarse or fine, according to the saws in operation. A mill can be built upon a large sale to go by power, so as to grind grain of ha'f a dozen degrees of fineness at the same time.

The inventor fully believes that this principle of reducing grain to fineness will take less power than any other ever before applied to that purpose, and we believe that every one present concurred fully in this opinion. It grinds every description of grain with equal facility, and will not clog with wet oats or buckwheat.

Dr. WATERBURY suggested that it would supersed.

Dr. WATERBURY suggested that it would supersede all other mills for grinding woody fiber used by drug-

The inventor said it would grind bones with gree acility. He thought it would answer to grind fis guano.

Gro. Pumpelly of Owego, thought the invention one of incalculable advantage to farmers, as it would enable them to reduce all their grain, and perhaps hay,

to meal before feeding it.

Solos Robinson thought the invention worthy of all consideration as developing an entire new principle in the mode of reducing grain to meal. He wished to know the expense of a mill of suitable size for a family—say one horse power.

Mr Blanchro said the mill run so easy that one

He thought such a mill could be built for \$2500.

Arrangements will be shortly made for their manufac-

ture on a large scale.

Farmer's Gardens.—The time of the Club having been taken up with other interesting matter, but little was said upon this subject, and it was continued till was said upon this subject, and it was continued till the next meeting. Solos Robissos said it was a great error of farmers

to endeavor to raise vegetables in a small enclosure, when all the work must be done by the spade. He advocated planting everything in long rows, where they could be cultivated with a horse hoe.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Merchants' Bank, Wall street, or Thursday afternoon, PELATIAH PERIT, esq. in the chair Before entering upon the regular business of the Chamber, the President announced the demise of Robert Kelly, esq. It was proposed that a committee e appointed to report suitable resolutions of condo

The following new members were elected: George D. Morgan, Elias Wade, John Ahmau, John T. Ed D. Morgan, F. Has Wade, John Ahmau, John I. Ed-monds, and Wm. B. Brady. Samuel S. Houghtailing was elected member of the Committee of Arbitration. Mr. Mills reported a design for the certificate of membership of the Chamber, which was adopted. Mr. Barstow reported progress on the repeal of the Usury Laws. The report concluded as follows:

usury Laws. The report concluded as follows:

"If, however, it should still be found impracticable to overcome the influences that are working against us in some parts of
the State, your Committee would suggest that a most earnest
application be prepared for presentation at the opening of the
next Session of our Legislature, asking for a repeal or radical
modification of the Usury Laws, so far as relates to all money or
credit transactions in New York and Kings. Counties, provided
such special legislation does not conflict with the Constitution of
this State."

The Report was accepted and laid upon the table. The Secretary reported the number of members on the 1st of June last at 301. Since then 33 new mem-

the lef of June last at 301. Since then 33 new members have been elected.

Mr. Popz was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Panama Railroad Committee, caused by the death of Mr. Robert Kelly.

Mr. Robert Kelly.

Mr. Burlow offered a preamble and resolution indersing the bill to provide a steam revenue-cutter for New-York, introduced in the House by Mr. Guy R. Palton. Adonted.

New-York, introduced in the Pelton. Adopted.

Messra. H. K. Bogert, Jas. Depeyster Ogden and Caleb Barstow were appointed a committee to provide suitable resolutions upon the death of Mr. Robt. Kelly. The annual election of officers resulted in the re

The annual election of officers resulted in the reelection of the former officers of the Chamber. Mr.
Peritt, in returning his thanks for the honor, suggested
that, in view of the growing importance of the business of the Chomber, a quarterly evening meeting of
the Chamber should be held for the discussion of
important business. The rest of the officers are
Royal Phelps, lat Vice-President; A. Lowe, 2d VicePresident; J. J. Palmer, Treasurer; E. C. Bogert,
Secretary; Thomas Tileston, Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration. Soon after the Chamber adiourned.

THE CAMELS .- The Indianola (Texas) Bulletin of THE CAMELS.—The Indianola (Texas) Bulletin of the 12th inst. says, workmen are now basy in erecting inclosures for the camels that are now daily expected at that port for service on the Western plains. The building is to be 200 feet long by 20 feet in width, and the inclosure will cover 10 acres of ground. It is proposed to keep the animals at this place several months, to recruit them. Some of the animals were presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to our Government, but most of them were procured by Major Wuyne and Capt. Porter under the appropriation made for the purpose at the last season of Gongress. We learn that the?'s are some Arabs slong with them to take care of them.

SLAVERY AND SCIENCE.

Prominent among the curses of Slavery stand the fact that it has preverted and poisoned the highest results of science. Its corrosions grave equally at the products of mental and material labor, and the intellectual domain is blighted by its theories in an equal degree with the earth's surface. This mental distortion strikes not only individuals, but is chronically rooted in generations of the present, and will be so in some of the future. Indeed, the normal, healthy state of reason on the subject is affected for long years to come, no logical argument being able to penetrate the massive stolidity of the mind trained to slave-breeding and the slavetrade. Hence, in this view, religion, ethics, history, social and economical relations, and sevral members of the large family of sciences, are rendered false and corrupt.

To what extent, in the hands of Slavery supporting theologisus, Christiavity with its purified ethics has become a demoniac ordinance, not only justifying, but decreeing bondage, is shown in the arguments of Southern as well as of Northern divines. On this point, then, we need not dwell. Adultery, polygamy, concubinage, traffic in one's own flesh and blood—these are preëminently distinctive of slave-trading morals; and have often been brought before our readers as such and ay contrary to every religious aspiration of the Christian world. Theology being thus defiled at its source by slave-breeding paradox, Science next comes in for its share of impure obscuration. Thus, in theory as in practice, Slavery attacks what men consider of divine origin in faith and morals as well as their convictions growing out of reason and science.

Next to religion and ethics, the history of our

race is the most polluted when handled by the doctors of Slavery. For them, human annals serve as eternal evidence for the origin, necessity and blessedness of the institution. History, accordingly, is ransacked and pillaged in the most reckless and unscrupulous manner. Vainly for them does she teach that if Slavery existed in antiquity, in the East as in the North, among the Asiatic as among the European races, its origin was wholly different from that of American bondage. Ancient Slavery was never at any place or time based on theories of the physical and psychological inferiorities of one race, do med to serve another; but it resulted from one paramount fact-war and conquest. In times so remote as hardly to be reached by positive chronology, is dimly seen the first historical conquest in the appearance of the Arians, or inhabitants of the plains and tablelands of Hindoo-Kosh, or Himalaya-those progenitors of all European nations vulgarly considered to be of Caucasian origin. Those Arians successively invaded, overthrew, and subdued, wholly or partially, the nations living along the Ganges, Euphrates, and Nile; nations already enjoying a state of civilization and culture when the invaders were as barbarous as those who afterward overthrew and enslaved the Roman world. In subsequent centuries, the Persians conquered and enslaved the more highly-cultivated Lydians, Assyrians, and Egyptians. Continually the prisoners of war became slaves; and thus, through unnumbered wars, men of the same race, tribe, and family with the victors, being made prisoners, were sold into Slavery. Such was the exclusive origin and element of Slavery in Asiatic and European Greece among the Jews and Phonicians. The slaves mentioned in the Scriptures, and possessed by the Jews, were drawn from tribes belonging to the same rac as the Hebrews-namely, the Semitic. This, too, was the case in Italy and Sicily before and under the Romans. Thus slaves were often men of the higher social order or caste, as well as of superior mind and culture-yesterday friends, allies and equals; to-day, by the fortune of war, and through a cruel system, which we trust is difficult now to understand, miserable and enslaved beings. Reman citizens, too, could be sold into Slavery to satisfy the claims of creditors, and thus may have originated the proverb, quod hodie mihi, cras tibimy luck to-day may be yours to-morrow. In the pagan world, neither divines nor moral-

ists, philosophers, poets, nor statesme even the rigid miser Cato, eulogized Slavery, or considered it a blessed institution. forming the corner-stone of Society, Democracy, and Liberty. Slaves, however, were among the most cultivated, active, intellectual, and industrial members of the community, being philesophers, doctors, rhetoricians, artists, and mechanics. Plate was once sold into slavery; and the purest moralist of antiquity, Epictetus, lived many years the slave of a bad Roman master. Nearly all the monuments of Rome which have survived the destructive force of time, had slaves for architects and constructors. According to some historians. Vitruvius, whose architectural writings are still authority, was a slave. The Spartans, the fierce oligarchy of the Greeian world, who cultivated no arts whatever, did not consider the Helots originally an inferior race. But they brutalized their victims deliberately and purposely by every vice and crime, and above all by fostering intemperance among them; thus ex-tinguishing all higher and more humane aspirations.

So speaks history generally. It teaches likewise that, with the extension of Slavery, the free yeomanry of Rome was either destroyed or reduced to dejected social state, like that of the Southern free-white laborers and small cultivators. Be it remarked that, in proportion as Slavery increased, the spirit of ancient Rome became faint. Not slaves. but C neinpatus himself plowed his farm when the Deputies brought him the news of his election by his fellow-citizens to the dignity of a dictator. When afterward the soil of Rome was owned by wealthy patricians and worked by slaves, Rome had no more the Fabii, the Horatii Cocles and the Scavolæ. Roman virtue vanished before Slavery, and Roman demoralization went hand-in-hand with

How cruel and pitiless in the ancient world, and above all in Rome, was the power of the master over his slave, that power meanwhile being considered unnatural! The Roman legist, who resumed in short sentences the antique sense of morality and justice, calls Slavery emphatically a state contrary to nature-contra naturam. What a difference from our Southern Tribonians and Papinians-and from the doughfaced, half-cut classicists of the North, who find a sanction for modern Slavery in the fact that it existed anciently! But in her work of defilement slave-breeding Science does not stop at religion, morality and bistory. Denying to the enslaved race the higher faculties of the mind and the soul in common with the other inhabitants of the globe, the Pro-Slavery doctors have concected a special psychology. They, bowever, leave unnoticed the fact that all the germs of these faculties are rooted out, crushed, or nipped in the bud by the ordeal of Slavery. After psychology came the turn of physiology. The